CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1872.

THE ROGUES IN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR KNOCK-DOWN AND DRAG-OUT DISCUSSION.

The Political Chiefs in South Carolina as Shown up by Each Other -- A Rich Political Farce-Neagle's Plea for Chamberlain-Orr, Eillott and T. J. Mackey in a Rough and Tumble Debate-Whittemore on the Stool of Repentance-Bribery Proved all Around -Moses's Rascality and Cheek Win in the Fight--Crafty Speech of the Nomince-What his Competitors are Going to do Next.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 22. The convention was opened this morning, at half-past eleven, with prayer by the Rev. E. J. Adams. Then followed a long interval of credentials. The crowd, meantime, being kept in a good humor by a vigorous performance of "Shoo Fly" and other equally patriotic and artistic melodies by the band. At twelve, the committee on credentials returned, and reported that they had had contesting delegations from six counties, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Lexington, Chesterfield and Union. They reported in favor of Smalls's delegation sulort, Mackey's from Charleston, Mc-Intyre's from Colleton, Hayes's from Lexington, Donaldson's from Chesterdeld and Mobley's from Union. In all these cases, the delegations recommended by the committee are understood to be favorable to Moses. So much of the report as referred to the uncontested counties was then adopted, and the roll of those counties called, and Chairman E.liott announced that thenceforward, until the permanent organization was effected, none but those from the uncontested countles should

The question of seating the Mobley delegation from Union was first taken up. The roll was called on this question, and the delegation were admitted by seven to two. The question on the Lexington contest was next taken, and the Hayes delegation was admitted unanimously. R. J. Donaldson's delegation from Chesterfield was admitted by an unanimous vote. - McIntyre's delegation from Colleton ditto.

The Beaufort contest being reached, Swalls submitted a minority report from the committee on credentials, in favor of admitting both the Whipper and Smalls delegation, giving to each half the vote of the county. Rainey made a powerful speech in favor of this proposition, explaining the merits of the contest. Cardozo spoke against the proposition, claiming that Whipper represented only eighteen votes in the county convention, and Smalls eighty-three. The discussion was continued at great length by Swails, Cardozo, Rainey and Jamleson, the last named making a full display of his usual antics, until called to order at least twenty times, and gavelled down by the chairman, Jamieson still claiming the floor and calling out "Mr. Chairman," amid much confusion and laughter. Whittemore moved that Jamieson be allowed to speak ten minutes upon any subject whatever except the matter under discussion. This sally provoked roars of laughter. Cardozo move i to close all debate on the subject. This was carried, and the question being put to a vote, the majority report was adopted, and the Smalls delegation was admitted.

THE CHARLASTON CASE

was then taken up, fifteen minutes being allowed to each faction. Much flibustering by Rainey, Jones, Jamieson and Maxwell followed, which consumed the entire half hour allowed the contestants. Then Rainey, as chairman of the committee on credentials, was allowed speak in favor of his report. He made a violent speech in support of the Mackey delegation, and denounced the course of the Bowenites as trandulent, deceptive and irregular. He glossed over the conduct of the Mackeyites in seizing and carrying off the ballot-boxes of the Bowenites, and Indused to recognize any calls in Charleston County save those of R. H. Cain. Upon the conclusion of his speech the convention, with one dissenting voice, adopted the report, seating the Mackey delegation.

On motion of Cardozo a committee consisting of one from each Congressional District and three from the State at large was ordered on permanent organization. The chair appointed F. L. Cardozo, S. J. Lee, B. F. Whittemore, H. J. Maxwell, R. H. Calo, C. D. Havne and J S Mobley

The convention then took a recess for one hour. It reassembled at 4.40 P. M., with Samnel J. Lee in the chair. The complete roll was then called. The committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION reported in fav. ;of R. B. Eiliott as president; Whittemore, A. Smalls, Cardozo and T. J. Mackey as vice-presidents: T. J. Minton and C. Smith as secretaries: J. E. Green and C. D. Lowndes as sergeants-at-arms, and M. C. Long as doorkeeper. These officers were elected almost unanimously.

Elliott being conducted to the chair by Mobley, Maxwell and E. W. M. Mackey, returned

thanks in a brief speech. Immediately on the conclusion of Ellioti's

speech, E. W. M. Mackey moved to proceed to

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR, but withdrew his motion to allow Cardoz) to

make a motion.

Cardozo moved to appoint a committee of eleven to draft definite rules for the government of the Republican party. Carried.

Maxwell moved to appoint a committee seven on the platform. Carried. Maxwell moved to invite the State officers

to the privileges of the floor. T. J. Mackey moved to include editors. Carried. The question then recurred on E. W. M.

Mackey's motion to go into nomination for Governor, and it was carried. Frost asked how the nominations were to

be made? Elliott replied: "By the call of the roll and a

majority vote."

Smalls moved to require a two-thirds majority to nominate.

Elliott decided that the proposition could not be put. After some hesitation, much logrolling and a little music by the band, Smalls

said that they all appeared to be walting for some one to begin. He would lead off by nominating the Hon. Samuel W. Melton. [Cheers.] Jamieson nominated Martin R. Delany. [Laughter.] Maxwell, in a speech of some length, nominated F. J. Moses, Jr. [Fremendous and long continued cheering. Jones seconded the nomination amid re-

newed applause. He defended the over-issues of pay certificates by Moses on the ground that they were issued to men who had been hunted from their homes in the up-country by the Ku-Klux. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The speech at, least converted Jamieson, who immediately rose and spoke in favor of Moses, deserting his own had been a Union soldier; but such a man

nominee (Delany,) and advocating Moses as a | could touch the chords in the hearts of Union | the fang of a deadly serpent. Next came the native Carolinian of high lamily, character, education and culture, who, upon reconstruction, had come forward to lead the poor colored men to self government, while the Hamptons, Butlers and DeSaussures held aloof. His record since had been honest, consistent and brilliant

Cain followed in favor of Moses, defending his record since reconstruction. He had heard that if they nominated Moses there would be a bolt; but if the threat was to be made that if a majority of that convention nominated the man of their choice the minority would bolt, he would throw down the gauntlet to those threateners and fight it through the campaign. It was the fight of the laboring men of South Carolina against the bondholders and speculators. The money which might have been spent by Moses had gone to the poor men of Carolina. He defied his opponents to prove that he issued a million of dolwaiting for the return of the committee on lars in pay certificates; but, if he had, they had not been paid, and if they had been paid, the money had gone to poor men. Bribes were being freely used upon the other side; but he felt a pride in declaring that his candidate had never bargained to pay a dollar for his nomination. He was proud to say that Moses had never coquetted with the Democracy, had never published love-letters bidding for their support, had never made any overtures of any kind to the Democrats. He had been a fearless and consistent Republican; had been ostracised therefor, and had lost many things dear to the heart of man. He had heard it said that a bolt was already organized, but, he said, let it come ! If his opponents could convince the bone and sinew of South Carolina of the claims of their candidates, he would be satisfied. This was the poor men's fight, and they proposed to make it so. When Moses was nominated, the people would have school-houses for their children, their rights secured, taxes reduced, and money in the treasury to pay poor men's bills when work

> if necessary, midnight. Allen, of Greenville, said he desired to reiterate every word spoken by Cain. Jamleson moved to allow each speaker thirty

was honestly done. In conclusion, he said he

was for Moses, morning, no in and night, and,

The chair said that would occupy too long.

T. J. Mackey begged the convention not to adopt the rule. It would prolong the question of a nomination over night, and it was part of an organized plan to gain time to purchase votes. Jamleson then withdrew his motion. Neagle then rose to nominate a gentleman whose claims, he said, devolved the duty upon the State to elect him. He had no intention of attacking anybody. Moses was his firm personal friend, and rather than attack him he would throw the mantle of charity over him to conceal his nakedness. The gentleman he would nominate was one of the most brilliant men of his age in the State, or in the country. Born in a free State, rocked in the cradle of liberty, raised as an abolitionist, trained in the proudest university of the country, and learned in the classics and the law, when the tocsin was sounded he ieft all his brilliant pursuits and opportunities,

shouldered his musket as a private in a Massachusetts regiment, and tramped with them against the slaveholders' rebellion. [Cheers.] He knew that his name had been assailed; but ne could refute every aspersion against bis fame. It was only charged against him that he was a member of the financial board, and, therefore, supposed to be responsible for the over-issue of bonds, if such had been made; but he would show that the financial board had nothing to do with the issues of bonds, except as to three million seven hundred thousand dollars. The financial board had nothing to do with issuing the conversion bonds. The law distinctly sa that they should be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the treasurer, and Issued by tne treasurer. It did not even say that the seal of the State should be placed on those bonds. The only bonds with which the financial board had to do were three million seven hundred thousand dollars, created under the act to redeem the bills of the Bank of the State, the act to pay the interest on the public debt, the act for the relief of the treasury, and the act creating the land commission. The man whom he would name for the nomination for Governor had nothing to do with any other bonds. That gentleman was the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain. [Cheers.] As to this being a fight between the bondholders and poor men, it was false. The bondholders had no choice between any two men who

would execute the laws with equal fidelity. He had no doubt that either Chamberlain or Moses would faithfully execute the laws, and, therefore, the bondholders had no preference between them. He wanted the integrity of the Republican party in the State preserved. He wanted a candidate who would be acceptable to the Republican party of the whole State and country. He wanted a nomination which would drive no men from the doors of the convention. They fought the enemy in front and vanquished them. But if they nominated a man distasteful to many prominent Republicans they would provoke a fatal fight within their own ranks, and place themselves in such a position as to allow their enemies to rise from under their feet, and to throw their legions against either flank. The Republican party in the country was not undiv.ded. Cin. cinnati had nominated a warrior of the quill. Philadelphia the great soldier of the Union. both claiming to be Republicans; and he appealed to them for the purpose of keeping the party in the nation, as well as in the State, compact and united. The delection of South Carolina, small as she is, might at this critical time insure the defeat of Grant; and he appealed to them for God's sake to keep the party intact. Place Chamberlain in nomination and there would not be a R-publican in the State who would not vote for him. But if they should drive their own people from the doors of the convention, they would ruin and

heat down the Republican party and insure the success of Greeley. Then, farewell to the rights and libertles of colored men. He anpealed to them, for the sake of their own freedom, to put up the man who would cement the party and avert all schisms. Without such a man, he prophesied the dissolution of the Republican party in South Carolina and the disfranchisement and re-enslavement of the colored men. Such a man was D. H. Chamberlain, who, being a Northern soldier, could guard the rights of the colored men, and, if they were threatened, could bring from the North a million men to protect them. T. J. Mackey here interrupted him to ask if being a Union soldier was a test of Republi-

canism, and instanced the case of Frank Blair, who had been a brave soldler of the Union, and afterwards the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. Neagle replied that he did not say that a

soldlers that other Republicans could not.

Elliott (Lee being temporarily in the chair) undertook to electioneer for Moses, and denied the existence of such a power on Chamberlain's part. He had himself been a soldier of the Union army, and Chamberlain could touch no chord in his heart.

In reply to a question of Eillott's, Neagle said he would stand by the regular nominee, right or wrong, now and forever. He concluded by saying that, under Chamberlain, the canvass must be victorious, and, under

Moses, it would be filled with doubt and fear. Swails, of Williamsburg, implored the convention to look at the present condition of the State, and asked if this was a time for party or race proposals. He would nominate Reuben Tomlinson, [cheers] an original Abolitionist and Republican, who was the first to come into the cause of education, who taught the

honest man and true Republican. nation of Tomlinson, a man personally pure; who formed our system of taxation and is touched; a Northerner whose sympathles and of head and heart to make a good Governor. was due to us personally, and to the party which wrongs must be redressed within the ranks must vote for the candidate only whom they believe to be a true man. The caair having ruled that the record of candidates could be adversely scrutinized, Judge Orr sald he would looked at his merits, and saw the abuses in the government, they must recognize the need of stopping extravagance and taking up a man wholly disconnected from charges of corruption, and who will not add to the weight of infamy which brings the Republicau party into disrepute, and which it cannot long en-

Congressman Elliott took the floor in support of Moses. Some facts must be laid bare which would demand public condemnation, and show the means used to procure Moses's deteat. The one potent means was money. No one could deny that promises and offers had been made; that a few hundred dollars had been carried around to buy votes. Who are the men who put the machinery in motion? Who are they who offer bribes? What are their names? [Orles of "name," "name,"] One of the delegation to whom money had been offered was Simpkins, of Edgefield. He said to Eiliott that he was approached by a State official and asked to support Chamberlain and name his price. Who was the State officer? There he is, (pointing to Comptroiler Neagle.) Behold the man ! [These words caused a tremendous sensation.] Eillottacontinning, said that Ellison, of Abbeville, was also approached and offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars to vote for Chamberlain. Who off-red that money ! (Elliott pointing to Neagle again) I say, behold the man! Will the delegation, can they support a man whose nomination was to be procured by such means? The same persons who supported Chamberlain intended to est the old financial Ring upon the State. One of the emissaries of Parker had offered three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars to Simpkins, of Edgefield, to vote for Parker. That emissary is Eichelberger, the county treasurer of Edgefield, whose official head

Elliott was aware that Moses had offered a delegate a thousand dollars for his vote?

known to be false. Moses had no money. The sense of the convention would tell them he would not offer such a sum to a man known to be with the enemy. He declared that N-agle had boasted that if he had the roll of delegates one day before the convention he could nominate whom he pleased. He did not fear the bolters. They were all either new comers or old politicians. In conclusion, Eillott warm-

ly advised the convention to nominate Moses. Jamleson moved to close all debate, but, after fillibustering, Whittemore was allowed to speak in favor of Tomlinson. Whittemore sald he rose in fear and trembling for the future of the party in South Carolina. He had been humiliated to the soul at the proofs brought forward of shameless bribery and corruption in behalf of both candidates. The responsibilities of delegates were great. He begged them to pause and ask their own consciences what they should do, and then say to Governor Scott and his ring that, if they could not be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, they would at least be removed by the voice of the people at the ballot-box. He had himself committed one great blunder, and had been held up in Congress by the preceding speaker, (Eiliott,) as a vicarious sacritice. God knew he had suffered for that error, and he hoped for mercy now. They were instructed by their constituents to return no man connected with the frauds on the State, and he could no more support the one an who had been guilty of over-issues of pay certificates than the other who was guilty of over-issues of bonds. There was rottenness in the houses of both candidates. Whittemore then reviewed the career of Tourinson in this State, claiming that be was an unflinching Republican, unimpeac, oly honest, and an unswerving friend of the colored man

and of education. After Whittemore had concluded, T. J. Mackey got the floor, and went savagely for Tomilison and Whittemore. He said he would tear the masks from the faces of both, and show their hideous ugliness. He would show that Tomlinson had enriched himself at the expense of the State, and, if he did not prove the assertion, Tomlinson had his remedy against him in the courts. He charged, first, on this symbol of honor, that, in 1869, a bill was brought up before the Legislature, of which he was a member, to charter a phosphate company. Tomlicson was the special advocate of that bill. The bill passed, vesting the control of all this vast source of revenue to the State in that company, and just after the passage of that bill Tomlinson's name appeared on the books of that company for forty thousand dellars of its stock. The time had been when a man was any better Republican because he legislator of South Carolina would have shrank

PERU'S MODERN PIZARRO.

Four Day's Revolution -- Capture of the Government and the Army-Murder of the President--Blood for Blood -- Gutlerrez and his Brothers Slain, Mutilated and Burned-Restoration of Order.

The news recently published of the brief but horrible revolution in Peru is fully confirmed by an official report from Commodore B. N. Stembel, commanding the United States naval forces of the South Pacific squadron, to the secretary of the navy. In this report Commodore Stembel, who had previously notified the navy department of anticipated trouble in Peru, 8858:

I have now to report that the insurrection has actually taken place, but in a different form and headed by entirely different people than any one had anticipated or even sur-

THE CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY had resolved itself into two parties-the ad ministration party, whose candidate was Dr. Arenas, and the popular party, whose candi-date was Don Manuel Pardo. Both houses of Congress held their preliminary meetings on the 13th of this month, and aithough all their sessions were held in secret from that time up to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that Pardo would be the choice of the legislative branch. So well founder were these impressions the were these impressions that a general under standing seemed to exist that the President Don. Jose Balta, would quietly turn over the insignia of his office to his successor, Pardo On the 2d of Angust this seemed not only t be the probable issue, but at the same time

GAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION TO THE at large. Fears of a revolution were to a great extent subsiding, and everything seemed to be progressing calmly and quietly, when on the 22d inst., about two o'clock P. M. when on the zzd inst., about two o'clock F. M., General Thomas Guilerrez, minister of war of President B-lia's cabinet, appeared on the principal plaza in Lima, directly in front of the government palace. At the head of a force of infantry and artillery he

ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED BALTA, declared himself dictator under the title of "Supreme Chief of the Republic," dissolved both houses of Congress by driving the sena-tors and deputies from their halls at the point of the bayonet; dispatched a force of soldiers to arreat Pardo, in which, however, he was eful, and scouring the streets of the capital with armed soldiers created a panic of fear and alarm that left him for the time completely master of the situation. So sudden was all this, so entirely unexpected and so intimidated were the public by forced assumption of power that no resistant could at once be made.

Commodore Stembel then relates how the usurper gained control of the whole army, numbering seven thousand men, and, deeming himself secure, issued pronunciamentos. and congratulated the country upon his assumption of power. The revolution was doomed to be short lived. The moral strength of the people was against it. Demoralization ensued among the usurper's supporters in the army, offices, and among the people. The four ships of war belonging to the navy had sailed out of his reach.

At this time, (Commodore Stembel con-tinues,) it was uncertain as to how long Gutlertinues,) it was uncertain as to how long Gutterrez would be able to usure the power, or as
how far through the Republic the insurrection
might extend. It might be all over in a fewdays, and it might last a month and more. Inthis emergency I deemed it my duty to increase my force and be prepared to have a
vessel at some other point of the coast of
Peru for the protection of the lives and

INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES CITIZENS should the insurrection spread at other points, and accordingly telegraphed to Payta a mes auge, to be sent by the steamer leaving there on the 25th instant for Panams, for the Saranac to be sent immediately to this port should there be no "orders to the contrary." On the Ath instant, the second day of the troubles, DESERTIONS FROM THE DIFFERENT FORTS

and cuartetes of the "Supreme Chief" were nt occurrence, and more than one half of his soldiers left him during the thirty-six hours that succeeded that time. Street them to be picked up by the lower and the warm them to be picked up by the lower and worst classes of the people, and the few remaining forces of the Guiterrez faction in Callan became firing became frequent; soidiers deserting worst classes of the Gatterrez faction in Caliao became thoroughly demoralized, and were fighting and shooting among themselves. On the 25th, while Lima was quiet and under

control of the dictator, THE DEMORALIZATION IN CALLAO BECAME COM-

Forts were described, the soldiers throwing away their arms and uniforms. The railroads connecting with Lima were torn up, the telegraph cut, the mob in possession of the town firing at anybody and everybody; firing into business offices and private dwellings, and no authority or head to control them. The morn-25th I wrote to the Hon, Franch ing of the 25th I wrote to the Hon. Franch Thomas, the United States minister at Lima and to Mr. W. J. Williamson, our consul a

OFFERING MY PLAGSHIP AS AN ASYLUM to any and all of our countrymen who might ased to avail thems-less of the protecbe pleased to avail thems lves of the protec-tion of our flag during the disturbances which were agitating the country. Several American families of that city saw fit to accept the invitation, feeling that their lives were in dan-ger from the lawless mob that were shooting at random through the streets. Colone Slivestre Gutierrez, minister of war to his brother, the "Supreme Chief," was killed on he morning of the 26th, at the railroad depot in Lima, by a pistol ball fired at him from among a crowd of citizens, as he was taking the train for Caliao. Some of the crowd had sald, "Viva Pardo," Silvestre discharging his pistol among them, and

IMMEDIATELY RECEIVED HIS DEATH WOUND. This act seemed to arouse the masses of Lima panic among the Gutlerrez party, and twelve hours, more or less, from that time, witnessed the complete downfail of the usurper, his brothers and his faction. DON JOSE BALTA,

the imprisoned president, confined in the barracks of Colonel Marcelland Gutierrez, another brother of the dictator, became at once the object of the usurper's vengenace and desper-

KILLED IN HIS CELL, RECEIVING TEN WOUNDS. four from revolver balls, two from rifle bal s and four from stabs. He evidently died and four from stabs. He evidently struggling for his life. Tomas Gutterrez, is few remaining friends and soldiers, then enclosed themselves in the chadel of Santa Catalina, in the City of Lima, to make a final esistance to the mass of inturiated citizens hat were now aroused to a determination to capture and summarily execute the person who had been the author of the four days of anarchy, bloodshed and confusion. In the meantime the first vice-president of the Re public, Don Mariano Herencia Levalios, who, by the death of the actual president, succeed ed by law to the position, was

ENABLED TO RESEIZE THE REINS OF GOVERNorganize a Cabinet, and systematize and direct,

organize a diotiet, and of second cot of affairs.
While the people were attacking the fort of Santa Catalina, General Tomas Gutlerrez and the leaders of the soldlers escaped from the tort in disgnise, and the soldlers in a demoralized and panic-struck condition, lought among nemselves, leaving the fort itself an easy capture.

THE DICTATOR WAS RECOGNIZED, NOTWITH-STANDING HIS DISGUISE. in the street near the fort, seized by a crowd

of citizens, and despite of all efforts to deliver him to the legal authorities of the Vice President he was carried by the mob and hung to lamp-post in the principal plaza, the scene of his triumph, in declaring himself the "Su-preme Chief" of the Republic but four days before. The bodies of the two brothers, one of whom I have described as having

killed at the railroad depot and the other as having been killed during the attack upon the forts, were soon brought to the same plaza and hung to neighboring lamp-posts. The following day witnessed the sad and inhuman spectacle of the bodies of those three Gutter-rez brothers cut from the lamp-posts.

TRICED UP A HONDRED PEET ON THE CATHE-DRAL TOWERS.

out down and suff-red to fall in the street; then quartered, saturated with kerosene and publicly burned. All of this done by an ex-cited populace, who, in their mad deairs for vengeance on the authors of their misfortunes, could not be restrained by any power that the newly resuscitated government could bring against them. On the evening of the 26th a steamer was dispatched from Callao to search for and recall the absent vessel of the fleet, and at the same time the various cities long the coast in telegraphic communication with the capital were informed of the resumption of the legal and constitutional government. Pardo, who was at Pisco, immediately started from that place in one of the before-mentioned vessels, the Independencia. and arrived here in Callao to-day, the 27th, at one o'clock P. M.

PARDO'S RECEPTION

both in this city and Lima was warm and en thusiastic. At present all is quiet again in the Republic of Peru, though what the next few days may bring forth none can tell.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

Additional Facts -- Public Opinion and Speculation - The. Term "Burglar-Proof" Obsolete-The Topic of the

(From the Baltimore sun, August 21.] Perhaps no criminal occurrence happening n Baltimore for the past ten years has created so much excitement and sensation, or caused so much of public comment and criticism. as

the robbery of the Third National Bank, on South street, the particulars of which were given yesterday. Happening as it did over two days ago, and being so extensively ventilated durings. lated during Monday, one would naturally have supposed that the excitement would have supposed that the excitement would have died out, as such things generally do, very quickly. Not so, however, as there was something more startling than a mere "robbery" in this case. The skiiful and daring operations of the thleves in tearing away brick walls, drilling through iron slabs and chipping out cemented vault walls, seemed to have fairly astounded every one, and caused owners of valuables to wouder exactly what

is safe as against thieves. ADDITIONAL FACTS. ADDITIONAL FACTS.
Since the general excitement and confusion attendant upon the discovery of the robbers on Monday the bank officers have been busily engaged in gathering knowledge of the lost valuables, but as yet have got no trace of those stolen or of the thieves. As heretofore, stated, they had twice heard strange noises several days adjoining the bank before the robbers, but no suspiction was aroused. The detectives continue nonplussed by the peculiarities of the operation, and whatever they may have learned they have kept secret. The may have learned they have kept secret. The cers, could tell nothing except that he acci-dentally saw the Stabler & Co. party going in dentally saw the Stabler & Co. party 20ing in and out of the adjoining flittings building, which the thleves occupied, and from which they operated, but attached no particular importance to anything he saw. No traces left by the shrewd villains can yet be followed, and although it is an old adage that "murder will out," it seems very questionable whether the stable was the reliaved of the at robbery will ever be relieved of the shroud of mystery enclouding it.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION. Not even a good personal description of the Monday. Yesterday, however, Mr. John S. Gittings was interviewed, and from him some Gittings was interviewed, and from him some new facts are gathered. He states that the Stabler & Co. firm were also known as E. Washburne & Co. The man Washburne being recognized as the head of the bogus firm, and it, was inrough his negotiations that the building was rented. He is described as a man fine built, about five feet seven inches high, with a good face, pleasant expression, genteel denoriment, quick of speech and finent in with a good face, pleasant expression, genteer deportment, quick of speech and fluent in conversation. His hair and side whiskers were yellowish. He had the air of a shrewd and active business man and inspired confi-dence at once, so much so that when he had paid \$650 for a quarter's rent in advance, Mr. Gittings at once decided he had a good ten-Gittings at once decided he had a good ten-ant. In reply to an inquiry as to the style of business to be carried on, he responsed that they were going into the grain commission business, but if that should not prove suc-cessful, he intended to "open a bank." The sequel proves that he dld open a bank, and to

some purpose.

His companion, supposed to constitute the "Co.," is described as a short, strutty-built individual, looking like an Englishman of the lower order. He had a cast in one eye, a very red face, dark hair, and was of rather unpre-possessing appearance. He is accredited with a fondness for stimulating refreshments and vas a frequent visitor to a saloon near by, to which he went several times with sleeves rolled up, explaining, on one occasion, that he was hard at work at the "office." It is inferred that this very hard work was upon the wall leading to the neighboring bank vault.

WHEN LAST SEEN. Careful inquiries made about the neighbor hood go to show that the man Washburne (or Stabler) was seen in the building on Saturday by Mr. Sauerhaus, agent for Mr. Gittings, apparently deeply engaged with a set of huge books behind the desk railing. The rear rooms were then closed, and Washburne seemed very busy in front. A German watch-man employed at the corner of Second and South streets states that he also saw the man on Sunday afternoon enter the Gittings building, and after a few minutes come out building, and after a lew minutes come out again with a bundle. Some conjecture that this very bundle contained at least a portion of the valuables, but of course all such con-jectures are idle. Another resident of the neighborhood states that on Saturday night a man was seen quietly seated on the steps of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, opposite the Gittings building, for several hours, who is now supposed to have been a confederate, but this is mere conjecture. Beyond this, not a single tangible fact has been developed to ead to any possible trail of the thieves.

THE SPANISH PLAGUE SHIP.

NEW YORK, August 22 The Spanish frigate Namancia has been con The Spanish fright Annahus has dead to demned by the health officers as a plague ship. Findigation is useless, and new cases of malignated disease break out daily. Applications of her commander for divers to dean her bottom and for coal have been denied.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, August 22. Dispatches from Beliast last evening report the condition of the city somewhat better Encounters between the inhabitants had rased, but mobs of desperadoes were still

engaged in wrecking.

Messrs. Gadsione & Colarge, vast India nd Coins merchants, heretofore a first-rate and China merchanis. Deretolore a first-rate credit, have failed. Their liabilities are over \$2,000,000. The firm is represented in the directory of the Bank of England and other banking institutions. The failure flattens the

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

_L J. C. Lamar has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the First -The Chicago wheat corner was more disastrous than first reported. The total loss is

over two million dollars.

—Calef Justice Church, of New York, de clines the nomination for governor by the Democratic State Convention.

The recent collapse of the wheat corner at

Chicago does not affect parties in New York as dealers at the New York Produce Exchange

held aloof from it.

—An engraver named Cunningham has been arrested in New York charged with manufacturing bogus warrants of Mississippl, of which it is said fifty thousand dollars have been

FIRE .- A fire occurred this morning, about half-past one o'clock, at No. 55 East Bay, below Tradd street, in a shoemaker's shop, occupled by Mr. F. Fischer. It was speedily extinguished without the ald of the engines. The damage was inconsiderable.

A CURIOUS CAMPAIGN.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

RADICALS WHOSE BRAINS ARE TURN-ED BY POLITICS.

Greeley to Head a New Rebellion-Intolerance of the New York Negroes -The Mobbing of Saunders, the Gree. ley Orator-The Yellow Fever Bright -Signs and Wonders in the Weather.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, August 18 The political excitement develops , the latent insanity residing in some people. I was talking with an Englishman yesterday who has resided many years in this country. He is an intense Radical (it is noticeable that nearly every English born citizen one meets in the Northern States is an Administrationist, while the reverse is the case, I believe, in the South and in Canada the sympathy is with the Democrats or Liberals.) He was giving me his reasons for supporting Grant. "The me his reasons for supporting Grant. "The election of Greeley," he said, "would completely upset the country. The South would

"ise in recellion."
"What preposterous stuff and nonsense," I

replied, with impatience. "Is it possible an intelligent man like you"—"I have lived in the Bouth," he said, excitedly, "and I know the people. I tell you, sir, they are r.pe for rebeilion, and (bringing his fist down on his desk) Greeley would let

ins not down on his desk) Greeley would let 'em depart in peace."

I found it no use reasoning with this zealot. The craze was on him, and he as firmly believed that Greeley was in horrid compact with the Ku-Kiux as did his English reasonate. ancestry that Bonaparte had horns and work

ancestry that Bonapare and norms and work
a long forked tall.

I mention this incident to show you, what
curious notions have gotten possession of the
brains of some of the people here. The Grant
organ keeps up the delusion by harping on
the "disloyal" feeling in the South, though
they announce with great cheerfulness the accession of any old "Rebel," like Mosby, to
their side.

their side.

I suppose there is just as much, of this dela-sion among your colored people. No amount of solemn asseveration by Bimner that Mr. Greeley will respect the rights acquired by the negroes under the amendments, would weigh against the simple word of a carpet-pager or against the simple word of a carpet-bagger or scalawag. How hide-bound the negroes are in this city was illustrated by their treatment of Saunders, the colored Greeley orator, at Cooper Institute the other night.

unders is an intelligent and well-educated gentleman, who was nominated for elector on the Grant ticket in Maryland, but elector on the Grant the time of the Baltimore Convention, and took the stump for Greeley. One of the colored preschers here, Rev. H. B. Garnet, who is for Grant, had boastingly expressed a wish to meet the Greeley champlon in debate. This reached Saunders's ears, and, as soon as the North Carolina campaign was over, he came to this city to gratify his cital over, ne came to this city to granty alls chal-lenger. He found Garnet very suppery all was difficult to bring him to terms. Expro-crastinated, prevaricated and, after saveral back-down consent to meet saunders on hursday evening, in the great hall of Cooper

The place of meeting was crowded, the audience being mostly negroes. But it was evi-dent as soon as Saunders opened that his hearers were not in sympathy with him. As if by preconcerted arrangement, they hissed, hooted and howled like demons when Sauhhooted and howled like demons when Saulhoers opened his lips. His speech was drowned in the uproar. His opponent, Garnet, sat. on the stage, grinning with delight, and occarionally calling for "three cheers for Grant," When Garnet's turn begun, and all "through a harangue of an hour and a half, he was rayturously cheered. He had little to, say, of the candidates, as the burden of his remarks was personal abuse of his opponent in the debate. By the terms of the tourney Saunders had half an hour's rejoinder. But the audience had been worked up to frenzy by the preache is appeals; they would not permit the obnoxious Greeley man to be heard; they kicked up a perfect pandemonium about his ears, cheered on all the time by Garnet, and at last some of them rushed on the stage with threatening gestures. Saunders, "who had

threatening gestures. Saunders who had braved the fury of this demented mob with plendid pluck, saw that it was no use to ctay any longer and quietly took his leave. But he had to be surrounded with his white and colored friends as protectors, for some of the mon followed him to the street cars, a quarter of a mile distant, with threats against his life. The comments of the press (with the exception of the Times, of course,) were very severe on this exhibition of liberality and ruffianism. The Herald, which is inclined to favor Grant, remarked that such events as this had the tendency to suggest grave doubts in the minds of many who had been triends of the negro if he was yet fitted for chizenably and suffrage. It is but justice to the respectaole colored men of New York to add that the

ble colored men of New York to add that the day after the riot they were calling all day at the Libertal headquarters to express their regrets for the bad behavior of their race.

We have another yellow tever scare. Coming so quickly on the heels of the comet scare, upon a people enervated by heat, I am afraid if it gets amongst us it will make havoo. The pet ships, however, have been moved to the lower bay, out of the breaking of the Staten Islanders. Alarm has started up, though in another direction. It is said that articles thrown overboard from the yellow tever ships thrown overboard from the yellow lever ships will float ashore on Coney Island beach, where a thousand New Yorkers bathe daily.

Now we want a cholera sensation to add to our misery. Every body has been taking about the heat. The present severe heated term is rather more exhausting than that of June, though more exhausting than that of June, though there there have not been so many deaths from sunstroke. But people complain more generally of "feeling badly." Some attribute the trouble to Pastamour's comet, (invisible, but near at hand;) others adopt the London Spectator's theory, that the sun is beginning to exide an alarmingly increased or others. o exude an alarmingly increased quantity to exude an alarmingly increased quantity of magnesium, and that we are in danger shortly of naving the weather fitty-four-fold hotter or the thermometer at 4860 Fanrenheit (it has been figured as fine as that.) It is generally believed, however, that some great climatic changes are going on, and that most wonderful things may happen—such, for instance, as a fall of snow on the Fourth of July. There a fail of snow on the Fourth of July. There was actually a clap of thunder from a clear sky in Troy last Thursday. The firmament was blue and serene, when suddenly there came a crash like the explosion of a million torpedoes. People ran out of their houses in terror, supposing the thready of doors. terror, supposing the "crack of doom" had arrived at last. Elder Campbell, the second adventist, has

taken advantage of the unusual uneasiness bout sublunary matters to invite people to Cooper Institute, to-night, to hear about the "second coming," which he says is at hand. Elder Snow, also, who has slipped up on several of his predictions, is going around again beating up recruits. There be persons who say Greeley will never be President. They must be entertaining secret hopes that the final smash is coming before next March.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Germans of Mobile, Alabama, held a The Germans of Mobile, Alabada, hot mass meeting on the 12th Instant, and passed resolutions declaring their intention to vote for Greeley and Brown next November.

A Grant orator speaking in one of the —A Grant orator speaking in one of the New York districts recently, said, "I look upon the public press as a public pulsance, and the people ought to arise in their majest, and put down the newspapers which malign our Pres-

-Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., writes

Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., writes to the Chicago Tribune to say that Judge David Davis authorizes him to adnounce his intention of voting for Mr. Greeley. Judge Davis is the United States Supreme Court judge who was first talked of as the Libera candidate for the Presidency.

—Mr. Wendell Phillips, being invited to make Grant speeches in Vermont, sent his "regrets," adding, however, that he "felt deeply the indescribable importance of Grant's election." Phillips has often said the Republican party had outlived its usefulness. Four years ago, Mr. Phillips admits, he denied Genverse

can party had outlived its usefulness. Four years ago, Mr. Phillips admits, he denied General Grant's fitness for the Presidency.

—An old New York Journalist writes from Los Angeles. Californis: "There are zeventy-eight Jews here, and all except two are for Greeley. Forty-nine-fitteths of the Greeley. Greeley. Forty-nine-fittleths of the German and Irish vote is for Greeley; and the Demo-crats are nearly a unit for him: I know o seventeen prominent Republicans in this city who are openly against Grant," Los Angeles

may 3-X No. 11 the bread street, I codess,

first colored school, who was the friend of the poor man, who was free from any taint of corten miles of Boston, and had been ruption. He asked colored men and true white men, one and all, to join hands for this Judge Orr warmly recommended the nomi-

the educational pioneer: the first State auditor familiar with it: a man whom calumny never interest are with us, who has all the qualities It is very important that such a man should be elected. Our finances are disordered, our debt enormous, the treasury empty, the public asylums and the Penitentlary on the point of of closing. A good man we must have. This has suffered by bad management somewhere, and has become a by-word and reproach. The Republican party, having the majority, is responsible for the public wrong-doing, and these of the party. [Cheers.] Feeling and personal wishes should not be consulted. Delegates only commend his candidate. If the delegates

would come off to-morrow. At this point Neagle struck in and asked if

That offer was made to Owens, of York. Elliott said it was as false as hell, and

bill to create the sinking fund commission, by which the Greenville and Columbia Ballroad REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES was to be turned over to a commission. He NAVAL COMMANDER. could prove that H. H. Kimpton paid Tomlinson ten thousand dollars for one half share of

duce the partnership. Tomlinson was then State auditor, and he charged that soon after the passage of the phosphate bill, Tomlinson was made treasurer of the phosphate company. Tomlinson could be convicted of all these charges in the courts, and he (Mackey) only wanted the opportunity to get Tomlinson before a court and prove them. Tomlinson was in the pay of the Greenville and Columbla Railroad Company, and was treasurer of that company at the same time while State auditor. He turned then to Tomlicson's eulogist, Whittemore. He was a gentleman from Darlington, whose lofty mansion reared its noble front within

the stock of that company. He could pro-

purchased within a year. It was the old trick of the thief putting on the uniform of a policeman to escape detection. Who, he asked, dld not remember the Blue Ridge scrip swindling bill last winter? Whittemore was slient as the grave during its passage through the Senate in the last hours of the session. Four days after the adjournment Whittemore was found in New York selling bis Blue Ridge scrip. He was glad to see him in a spirit of repentance, but it was a spirit which had arisen yesterday and would pass away tomorrow. He was a fit reformer on the prin-

ciple admitted in medicine that to innoculate a patient you take the virus from the worst case of small-pox you can find. [Laughter and cheers.] He was willing to throw the mantle of charity over repeniant criminals. but to claim that he had only committed one blunder, and that his crime of selling West Point cadetships, for which he was twice kicked out of Congress, was too much. He owned broad lands in South Carolina, bought since he had been senutor and since he was kicked out of Congress. Richer. te had become more corrupt, or like a drown ed body, he rose as he routed. He said he supported Moses because He was the best and the strongest man in the State. The Legislature must be cleaused, or there could be no reform. Even John C. Calhoun would be

pay past due and accruing interest; while if Moses is elected, the taxes will not be pressed until the State is more prosperous, debt reduced far below its present volume debt reduced far below its present volume. Better a dead party than a dead State. If Moses is elected, Whittemore shall not stay in the Senate thirty days, and the opulent ex-Land Commissioner Leslie would be stripped of his gains. Lesile broke in here, and said he could brove that Moses was the first man in the saie to make money out of the land commis-

paralyzed by a corrupt Legislature. It is cur-

rently believed that it Chamberlain should be

elected all the State debt of \$16,000,000 will be

made good, and taxes immediately levied to

Mackey replied that Leslie accused Moses o stealing the drst money to excuse himself for stealing the last. Judge Orr here said that he had trustworthy information that Moses had offered Maher, of Barawell, two thousand dollars for his vote.

Maher was called to the bar, and declared that the offer was so made. [fremendous Mackey said that Maher was an enemy o Moses, and the man who attempted to kil Elliott at Allendale.

Johnston, of Sumter, was that Maher was paid three hundred dollars to make this

harge. Elijott said that Judge Orr was pow-wowlny with Maher just before the charge was made.
Judge Orr said he met Maher accidentally,
who told him of the attempt to bribe.
Elliott said that it was well understood that the Barnwell delegation was for sale, and he was informed that Moses had a ked Maher

what was his price, and would two thousando? and Maner said "yes." Maher flatly denied this, and said Moses sent for him frequently, and last night a-ked him if his mind was made up to go for him. said he would go for the best man. then offered two thousand dollars for his vote,

Swalls now charged that Moses had offered Owens, of York, one thousand dollars for his of terrible confusion ensued vote. A scene of terrible confusion ensued, lasting some time, when, under the one sided rulings of the chairman, a nemination was ordered, the pallot resulting: Moses 69; Meton 18; Chamberain 16; Tominson 16. The announcement of the nomination was re-

ceived with cheers. mittee was then appointed to notify A committee was then appointed to notify Moses of his nomination, and invite him to address the convention. The committee soon found the nominee, and escorted him into the hard, the band changing "Dixie" to "See, the

conquering here comes."

When the applause subsided, Moses commenced his address. He said there were occasions in the life of every man when he left emotions almost too deep for utterance. If ever there had been an occasion in his life fraught with pleasure and gratification, it was at that moment, when he was surrounded by Republicans who had fixed upon him for their candidate for chief magistrate of the State of south Carolina. He also fully recognized the immensity of the responsibility he took upon himself in entering upon the campaign as their standard-bearer. He had no studied words of standard-bearer. He had so studies words of eloquence to address them, but he could speak unprepared, because his language came from his heart. First, he desired fully and cordially to discialm all feeling of enmity or hostility to any one on ac-count of expressions evolved by the momen-tary passions of a heated carvass. He had not one unkind feeling, not one harsh thought or expression toward any Republican in the State. He paid a high and warm tribute to his opponent, Chamberlain, the able, scholarbrilliant ornament to the Republican party of the Stale of South Carolina. To those Republicans whose judgment led them to support other gentlemen, he would say that he believed them to have been actuated by the purest and best of motives. They had fought well, and done their whole duty for their friends. Now he asked to let all conflict cease, and be brothers again. To think more of party than men—of principles than persons. He then announced his principles to govern him, if elected. He prophesied that, if elected, he would lnaugurate an era of economy which would satisfy every man party of the State of South Carolina. To those of economy which would satisfy every man within the confines of the State—Democrat as well as Republican. First, he would aim to reduce the public debt and bring it within reduce the photo devo and oring to which such limits as to enable the State to pay its interest, without bringing poverty to every dreside in the State. Second, and consequent upon the drst, he would secure a reduction of the taxes. Those were reforms that the R-public taxes. lican party must effect, or its doom was sea The people had spoken in tones of thinder, and that voice must be responded to. It was not yet too late—never too late to strive to deright. If they exhibited faults and follies in the past it was time to begin to eradicate. them, and the standard bearer of the R-pub-lican party should remember that while he should inscribe upon his banner "Equal rights for all," he should battle as well for the pock ets as for the rights of the whole people. He then said that he was exhausted with the nental strain of the last few days, and would not delay them longer. He would address his views to the people in full through the columns of the public press. After a further expression of thanks he said good night. Cheer

followed, ainld which the convention adjourn ed till ten o'clock to morrow.

The indications to-night are that a serious bolt will be organized to-morrow; but Moses will so arrange his ticket as to weaken the bolt as much as possible. Throughout the convention Elliott was notoriously partial in his rulings, and, by word and gesture, advocated Moses from the chair. To his arbitrary conduct is due much of Moses's strength. All Republicans dissatisfied with the nomination of Moses are to meet at the Courthouse a

simon Black, sentenced to be hung in Lexington to-morrow for the murder of Harmon, from such an imputation as bribery as from has been respited for thirty days. PICKET.